

Jul 49

USSR/Metals
Alloys
Electron Microscope
Techniques

"A Method for Studying the Structure of Complex Alloys in an Electron Microscope,"
D. S. Smayber, Ye. K. Molchanova, All-Union
Inst of Adv Materials, 5 pp

"Zafed Lab" No 7

Describes difficulties encountered in passing from ordinary to electron microscope. Features at 10,000-20,000 magnification are difficult to

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USSR/Metals (Contd)

interpret. Experiment was conducted first with ordinary microscope (at 200-300 and 1,500 power) and then with the electron microscope at 2,000, 6,000-8,000, and 15,000-20,000 power. Cast aluminum was used as a sample.

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MOCHANOV, YE. K.

MOLEKHANOV, E. R.

Methods of Investigating Metallic Structures with the Aid of the Electron Microscope. D. B. Shraiber, E. R. Molekhanova, and N. S. Shekhtekova. (Zvezdaka Laboratoriya, 1950, 16, (11), 1221-1229). (in Russian). This is a general review of the application of electron-microscopic methods to metallography. After enumerating the metallographic applications, an account is given of electrolytic polishing and etching, and of the preparation of surface replicas. Some photomicrographs at 15,000 diameters are shown. —S. F.

Translation W-21179, 26 Jan 52

S/762/61/000/000/008/029

AUTHOR: Molchanova, Ye.K.

TITLE: Search for high-temperature titanium alloys with an elevated creep limit.

SOURCE: Titan v promyshlennosti; sbornik statey. Ed. by S.G.Glazunov. Moscow, 1961, 98-106.

TEXT: The paper adduces the results of an experimental search for thermally stable high-temperature (HT) Ti alloys for forged and stamped parts which would afford a residual deformation not greater than 0.2% at a 100-hr creep limit of more than 30 kg/mm² at 500°C. Ti, which has a comparatively elevated fusion point (FP) of 1665°C, exhibits incommensurably low HT characteristics, with acceptable service T's of only 450-500°C; by contrast the FP of Ni is 1455°, yet it operates dependably at 900-1,000°C. The author's earlier work suggested the use of Ti-Al-Sn with 5% Al and 2-6% Sn and 2.5% Al and 7%Sn as a starting point for the present investigation (compositions of initial materials and alloys tabulated). The test alloys fall into 5 groups: (I) 1 at.-% of Cu, Be, Si, Ge, Zr, C, and La added to Ti-5Al-2Sn and Ti-5Al-4Sn ternary alloys; (II) 1.5%Nb-0.5%Ta added to Ti-5Al-4Sn alloys; (III) same additions to quaternary alloy Ti-5Al-2Sn-4Mo; (IV) alloys of the optimal

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Search for high-temperature titanium alloys...

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Ti-Al-Sn-Mo-Zr system; (V) alloys with 7% Sn and alloyed with 1 at.-% W, Mo, Cu, and Zr. Details of the alloying procedure and the preparation of specimens are explained. Tension, hardness, and notch-toughness impact tests were made at room temperature (RT); thermal stability was tested by 100-hr soaking at 500°C in an air atmosphere, air cooling, and tension testing at RT. Stress-rupture and 100-hr creep tests were performed at 500°C. Mechanical tests were performed on standard specimens (5-mm diam working section) after forging and, in some instances after vacuum anneal (800°C - 1 hr). Creep-test specimens were 10 mm diam; impact tests were performed on Mesnager specimens. All specimens were subjected to X-ray metallography to examine the recrystallization. In Ti-5Al-2Sn and Ti-5Al-4Sn alloys, Si and C are the most effective strengthening elements, La and Nb/Ta (which are isomorphous with β Ti) the least effective. An increase in Sn from 2 to 4% does not raise the tensile strength; 4% Mo increases the tensile strength regardless of the alloying addition. Zr is a powerful strengthening element. If the tensile strength of Ti-5Al-4Sn-2Mo-2Zr is 81 kg/mm², it increases to 121 kg/mm² with 4% Zr. Alloys based on Ti-5Al-2Sn and Ti-5Al-4Sn are thermally stable, except for those alloyed with Be and C, the relative necking of which, after aging at 500°C, decreases from 28 to 19% and from 50 to 29%, respectively. Introduction of 4% Mo into the former alloy reduces the plasticity of all alloys tested and produces a more clearly expressed acicular microstructure. Most such alloys evince

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Search for high-temperature titanium alloys...

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clearly visible boundaries of large grains of the initial β phase, which apparently explains their low plasticity. A change from Ti-5Al-2Sn-4Mo to Ti-5Al-4Sn-2Mo improves the thermal stability (Group IV); after 100-hr holding at 500°C, this change increases the elongation in these alloys with 2-4% Zr from 8 to 11% and the necking from 17 to no less than 35%. Impact strength is helped least by Be and La, most by a reduction of Al (to 2.5%) and an increase in Sn (to 7.2%) in conjunction with Mo and Zr alloying. Stress-rupture tests at 500° and at 52 kg/mm² caused rupture prior to the prescribed service limit (100 hrs); ruptures were plastic. An increase in Sn from 2 to 4% increased the stress-rupture time; Si and Zr were most effective as alloying elements. Added to Ti-5Al-2Sn, 4% Mn improves its stress-rupture strength, especially in alloys alloyed with Zr, Si, and Ge. The 100-hr creep limit at 500°C is raised thereby by 10 kg/mm²; Zr is the most effective alloying element. X-ray metallography showed that all alloys without Mo, by contrast with those containing Mo, recrystallized after 1-hr vacuum anneal at 800°, which justifies the use of recrystallization as a HT-strength criterion. The optimal alloy for creep strength is Ti-5Al-4Sn-2Mo-2Zr with a 100-hr creep limit of 34 kg/mm² and a residual strain of 0.194%. This alloy is highly stable: After 100 hrs at 500° its elongation is 11.4%, necking 35%. The martensitelike microstructure of this alloy is not visibly altered by the thermal-stability-testing procedure. There are 2 figures and 5 tables; no references.

ASSOCIATION: None given.

Card 3/3

MOLCHANOVA, YE. K.

18.12.85

21392
S/032/61/027/012/002/015
B119/B147

AUTHORS: Blok, N. I., Glazova, A. I., Lashko, N. F., Kurayeva, V. P.

Molchanova, Ye. K.

TITLE: Phase analysis of alloys on titanium basis

PERIODICAL: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 27, no. 12, 1961, 1470 - 1472

TEXT: α - β -alloys with stabilized β -phase, and α -alloys with intermetallic hardening were examined. The individual phases were isolated by anodic solution of the alloy in anhydrous electrolyte (3 g of KCNS or 2 g of LiCl, 10 g of citric acid, and 1200 milliliters of methanol). Thereafter, they were subjected to X-ray structural and chemical analysis. Mo, V, Nb, and Ta were identified as stabilizers for the β -phase, the effect of which decreases in the sequence mentioned. (In the presence of 4% Mo the content of the β -phase in the alloy is 11%; at 4% V, it is 9%, and at 4% Nb or Ta, only 3%). After forging, the anodic deposit of these alloys consists entirely of β -phase. In the presence of 4% Ta, alloys aged for 100 hr at 500°C show only small quantities of β -phase, whereas 4% Mo or V completely prevent the β -phase from decomposing. Ti-Cu alloys containing up to 5% Cu have one phase of the composition $Ti_{3}Cu$.

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Phase analysis of alloys on ...

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B119/B147

with tetragonal face-centered lattice. A phase of the type Ti_3Cu of different composition was also observed in Ti-Al-Cu-Sn alloys (containing up to 3.5% Cu). An increase of the Cu content of these alloys from 2 to 3.5% results in a rise of the content of $(Ti,Al,Sn)_3Cu$ phase from 5.75 - 6.25 to 8.02 - 8.34%. Thus, strength increases from 95 - 100 to 104 - 110 kg/mm². In this case, specific elongation decreases from 35 to 30 - 22%. Ye. A. Vinogradova, Ye. V. Zvontsova, and L. V. Polyakova assisted in the experiments. There are 1 figure, 3 tables, and 5 references: 2 Soviet and 3 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: N. Karlsson, J. of the Institute of Metals, 79, 391 (1951); A. Gaukainen, N. J. Grant, C. F. Floe, J. of Metals, 4, no 7, 766 (1952).

Card 2/2

18.1225
S/129/62/000/004/009/010
E073/E535

AUTHORS: Molchanova, Ye.K., Engineer and Lashko, N.F.,
Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Braking of eutectoidal composition in chromium
containing titanium-aluminium alloys

PERIODICAL: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov,
no.4, 1962, 54-56

TEXT: The influence of isomorphous β -stabilizers
(molybdenum, vanadium, niobium and tantalum) on the stabilization
of the titanium β -phase during ageing was investigated.
Molybdenum, vanadium, niobium and tantalum were added to the base
alloy (Ti-5Al-2Cr) in quantities of 1 to 4%. The chemical
compositions of the alloys, in %, as well as the phase composition
after ageing at 500°C for 100 hours, are given in Table I. Ingots
weighing 5 kg were produced in an arc furnace with consumable
electrodes by double re-smelting and were then forged into
12 mm diameter and 10 x 10 mm rods. Prior to forging the ingots
were heated to 1000°C. All the alloys deformed satisfactorily
in the hot state and proved thermally stable at 400°C. At 400
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Braking of eutectoidal ...

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and 500°C the alloy containing 93% Ti, 5% Al and 2% Cr with additions of molybdenum and vanadium had the highest strength values. The strength increase of the investigated alloys was found to depend on the β -phase content and the isomorphous stabilizers which are soluble in the β -phase. The stability of the investigated alloys depends on the stability of the β -phase. Molybdenum and vanadium are capable of entering in considerable quantities into the β -phase and have an intensive stabilizing effect on this phase. However, niobium and tantalum do not have a great stabilizing effect on the β -phase. Molybdenum and vanadium improve the refractory properties of the alloy containing 93% Ti, 5% Al and 2% Cr in the temperature range 400-500°C. There are 2 figures and 2 tables.

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L 17508-65 ENT(m)/ENP(w)/EWA(d)/I/ENP(t)/ENP(b) IJP(c)/ASD(m)-3 JD/MLK

ACCESSION NR AM4046714 BOOK EXPLOITATION

S/ 18
BT/

Molchanova, Yelena Konstantinovna

Atlas of titanium alloy phase diagrams (Atlas diagramm sostoyaniya titanovykh splavov) [2d ed., rev. and enl.], Moscow, Izd-vo "Mashinostroyeniye", 1964, 391 p. illus., biblio. Errata slip inserted. 2,850 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, phase diagram

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: This book gives the phase diagrams of binary and ternary titanium systems based on the results of Soviet and foreign research. A critical review of the literature on this problem, published in the Soviet Union and abroad, is included. The basic properties of titanium-base alloys are given. The book is intended for workers in plant laboratories and research institutes of the metallurgical, chemical, and aviation industries. 27

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L 17608-65
ACCESSION NR AM4046714

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Part 1. Phase diagrams of binary systems

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Ch. II. Eutectic systems (group 2) -- 70

Ch. III. Peritectic systems (group 3) -- 158

Part 2. Phase diagrams of ternary systems

Ch. I. Systems containing solid solutions of substitution -- 216

Ch. II. Systems containing solid solutions of introduction or combined substitution and introduction -- 331

SUB CODE: MM

SUBMITTED: 28Jan64

NR REF SOV: 157

OTHER: 378

Card 2/2

L 57094-65 EWT(m)/EWP(w)/EPF(n)-2/EWA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c)

Fu-4 IJP(c) JD/WJ/JG

ACCESSION NR: AFS015802

UR/0129/65/000/006/0038/0039

621.78:620.17:669.295'71'28'296

AUTHOR: Molchanova, Ye. K.; Constantinov, V. A.TITLE: Heat treatment of the Ti-Al-Mo-Zr-Sn alloySOURCE: Metallovedeniye i termicheskaya obrabotka metallov, no. 6, 1965, 38-39TOPIC TAGS: titanium alloy, aluminum containing alloy, molybdenum containing alloy, zirconium containing alloy, tin containing alloy, heat resistant alloy, heat treatment, alloy property

ABSTRACT: The effect of annealing temperature and the cooling rate on mechanical properties of a complex titanium alloy (5% Al, 2% Mo, 2% Zr, 4% Sn) have been investigated. Specimens of the vacuum arc-melted alloy were annealed at 900C, water quenched, annealed at 800-1200C, and water quenched or air or furnace cooled, and then aged at 400-700C for 1, 5, or 25 hr. The highest mechanical properties were a tensile strength of 135 kg/mm², elongation of 10%, and a reduction of area of 35% obtained in the alloy water quenched from the $\alpha + \beta$ region, i.e., from 850-950C, and aged at 400-500C for 1 hr. The structure of the alloy treated under these conditions is stable at temperatures up to 500C. At

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L 57094-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015802

500C the alloy has 106.6 kg/mm² strength, 10.0% elongation, and 45.8% reduction of area. Aging at 450-500C for up to 25 hr has little or no effect on structure or mechanical properties. At 550-600C, however, the β -phase begins to appear, which decreases strength and increases ductility. Orig. art. has: 2 figures and 1 table. [ND]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 4033

Card

2/2

USSR/Pharmacology and Toxicology - Anticonvulsants.

V-3

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 14, 1958, 66254

Author : Molchanova, Ye.K.

Inst :

Title : The Functional State of the Adrenal Cortex in Epileptics During their Treatment with Hexamidine, Based on Data Obtained from Thorn's Test and Urinary 17-ketosteroid Measurement.

Orig Pub : V. sb.: Vopr. psikhiatrii. Vyp. 2, M., 1957, 157-159.

Abstract : Twenty epileptics were treated with Hexamidine (pyramidon) and 20 (controls) with other drugs. In the majority of the patients (31), the daily urinary 17-ketosteroid (I) content proved to be normal. Thorn's test was normal (a decrease in blood eosinophils to 60-70% 4 hours after the administration of ACTH). During the course of treatment with Hexamidine and other drugs, there was essentially no change in daily urinary I excretion. In the remaining 9

Card 1/2

MOLCHANOVA, Ya.K.

Epileptic psychoses. Report No.1: Their course and differential
diagnosis. Vop. psikh. no.4:70-78 '60. (MIRA 15:2)
(EPILEPSY)

MOLCHANOVA, Ye.K.

Epileptic psychoses. Report No.2: Dynamics of the clinical picture of epileptic psychoses under treatment with aminazine and reserpine in combination with anticonvulsant drugs. Vop. psikh. no.4:79-89 '60.
(MIRA 15:2)

(EPILEPSY) (CHLORPROMAZINE) (RESERPINE)
(ANTICONVULSANTS)

SKVORTSOV, K.A.; MOLCHANOVA, Ye.K.

"Manual on psychiatry." by H.Ey, P.Bernard and Ch.Brisset. Reviewed
by K.A.Skvortsov and E.K.Molchanova. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 62 no.4:
632-635 '62. (MIRA 15:5)

(PSYCHIATRY) (BERNARD, H. EY. P.)
(BRISSET, CH.)

MOLCHANOVA, Ye.P.

Safety devices for flax drawing machines. Tekst.prom.15 no.10:
57-59 0'55.

(MLRA 8:12)

(Spinning machinery)

CHERNYAYEVA, F.A.; MOLCHANOVA, Z.P.

Using planimetric and weighing methods for the approximate
determination of areas on maps. Vest. LGU 18 no.12:132-135
'63. (MIRA 16:8)
(Cartography)

MOLCHANOVA, Z. YA.

Pruning

Length of the pruning of grape trunk in Uzbekistan. Sad i og., No. 4, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1952 UNCLASSIFIED.

MOLCHANOVA, Z. YA.

Grapes

Several particularities of fruition of the grape. Vin. SSSR. 12 no. 6, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September ¹⁹⁵²~~1958~~, Uncl.

MOLCHANOVA, Z.Ya., kand. sel'skokhoz. nauk

Effect of the method of covering the plant on the changes
in the fruiting of grapevines. Agrobiologiya no.4:626-628
Jl-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:11.)

1. Filial nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta sadovodstva,
vinogradarstva i vinodeliya, Tashkentskaya oblast', poselok
Ulugbek.

MOLCHANOVA, Z.Ya.

Effect of chemical defoliation on the wintering of grapevines.
Fiziol.rast. 12 no.4:683-687 J1-Ag '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

1. Filial vinodeliya Nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
sadovodstva, vinogradarstva i vinodeliya imeni Shredera,
Tashkentskaya oblast'. Submitted August 5, 1964.

AUTHOR: Molchanovskaya, G.G.

136-58-3-17/21

TITLE: Conference on Problems of the Complex Treatment of Raw Material.
(Konferentsiya po voprosam kompleksnoy pererabotki syr'ya)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1958, Nr.3. pp. 84-86 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: A conference was held 25th - 27th November, 1957, at the "Elektrotsink" Works in Ordzhonikidze. It was convened by the Council of the N.T.O. and over 300 persons participated, 13 reports and 16 communications being presented. Representatives from the "Elektrotsink", "Ukrtsink" and the Chelyabinsk Zinc Works, the Ust'-Kamenogorskiy Lead-Zinc Combine and several Institutes (SKGMI, Mintsvetmetzoloto, IONKh, Academy of Sciences of the Ukrainian SSR, Gintsvetmet, Giprotsvetmet, Kavgiprotsvetmet, Armgiprotsvetmet and others) attended. The conference was opened by the President of the Sovnarkhoz of the Severno-Osetinskiy Administrative Economic Region, V.A. Perevodkin. G.M. Shteyngart ("Elektrotsink") presented a report on "Problems of the Complex Treatment of Raw Materials and Further Development of the "Elektrotsink Works", while the economics of adopting complex treatment were dealt with by N.M. Boldyrev. The conversion to fluidized-bed roasting of zinc concentrates at Elektrotsink" was described by A.V. Gusov, while A.I. Shelukhin and V.L. Mayzel' reported on improvements in leaching and electrolysis, respectively. Other developments at "Elektrotsink" were dealt with by S.P. Konopol'skiy (sulphuric-acid production), A.A. Totrov (refractories)

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Conference on the Problems of the Complex Treatment of Raw Material. 136-58-3-17/21 and P.Y. Kravchenko (lead smelting), and I.M. Zikeyev (Kavgiprotsvetmet) discussed planning decisions for the expansion of the works. The conference also heard the following reports: F.M. Loskutov, Doctor of Technical Sciences on "Lead Production in the U.S.S.R. and the Chinese Peoples Republic"; A.D. Pogorelyy, dotsent SKGMI on "Some Problems in the Production of Spectroscopically Pure Metals"; A.Ye. Guriyer, dotsent SKGMI on "Significance of the Magnetic Properties of Lead Slags"; Sh.I. Yumakayev described experience at the Ust' Kamenogorskiy Lead-Zinc Combine on the treatment of dusts and oxides. M.A. Aydarov of the "Ukrtsink" Works mentioned proposed developments there and dotsent A.Ye. Guriyev discussed the factors controlling the reducing power of a shaft furnace. Professor F.M. Loskutov discussed further reconstruction and expansion of the works; Party-Committee Secretary A.A. Gul'cheyev of the "Elektrotsink" Works considered solved problems, and remaining/ and the Director of the Works, V.I. Ivanov commented on the various suggestions made. The conference approved the developments and the plans at the works for the following expansions in the course of the seven-year plan relative to the 1957 productions: Zinc 58%, cadmium 67%, lead 50%, sulphuric acid 280%, Indium by 7-8 times; they recommended the Gosplan of the USSR to organise further discussions on lead smelting.

Card 2/2

1. Ores-Processing-USSR

SOBOLEV, V.H., kand. ekonom. nauk; MOLCHANOVSKAYA, T.S.

Economic estimate of the efficiency of the existing method
of top blowing an open-hearth furnace bath with oxygen.
Mat. i gornerud. prom. no.6:16-18 M.D '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

KANDALOV, Innokentiy Ivanovich [deceased]; MOLCHANOVSKIY, A.S.,
red.

[Technology of conducting the main operations in the
construction of hydroelectric power stations] Tekhnolc-
giia proizvodstva osnovnykh rabot pri vozvedenii gidro-
energouzlov. Moskva, Energiia, 1964. 342 p.

(MIRA 17:10)

DENISOV, Ivan Pavlovich; YAROSHEN¹, I.F., kand. tekhn. nauk,
ratsenzent; RYABININ, V.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk, ratsenzent;
MITROFANOVA, N.P., kand. tekhn. nauk, ratsenzent;
MOLCHANOVSKIY, A.S., red.; FRIDKIN, L.M., tekhn. red.

[Principles of the use of water power] Osnovy ispol'zova-
niia vodnoi energii. Moskva, Izd-vo "Energia," 1964.
363 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchnyy energeticheskiy institut (for
Yaroshen¹, Ryabinin, Mitrofanova).

MOLCHANOVSKIY, V.L.; KAZIMOV, A.A.

DTN stand with a checking and testing device. Avtom., telem. i
svyaz' 5 no.3:32-34 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Nachal'nik avtomaticheskoy telefonnoy svyazi TSentral'noy
stantsii svyazi Ministerstva putey soobshcheniya (for Molchan-
ovskiy). 2. Vedushchiy konstruktor Konstruktorskogo byuro
Glavnogo upravleniya signalizatsii i svyazi (for Kazimov).
(Railroads--Communication systems)

BALABAN, V.G. prof., YELSHINA, M.A., dots. MOL'CHENKO, Ye.F.

Coli dyspepsia.[with summary in English]. Pediatriia 36 no.5:10-16
Ky'58 (MIRA 11:6)

I. Iz Kiyevskogo meditsinskogo instituta (dir. - dotsent I.P.
Aleksyenko) i Kiyevskogo instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii
(dir. - dotsent S.N. Terekhov).
(DYSPEPSIA)

17(2)

SOV/16-60-3-16/37

AUTHORS: Korotich, A.S., Kucherova, N.T., Mol'chenko, Ye.F., Netrebko, I.D.

TITLE: Nutrient Media Which Accelerate the Growth of Brucella and Help in Detecting Them Among Concomitant Microflora

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 3, pp 66 - 70 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors investigated various nutrient media in an attempt to find one capable of accelerating the growth of Brucella, to produce a pure strain for diagnostic purpose. It was found that a good nutrient medium could be produced from fresh crude amniotic fluid of cattle, filtered through a Zeitz filter. In such medium Brucella could be cultured within 4 days, compared to the 9 days required for culturing in Huddleson's broth. To detect Brucella among concomitant microflora the specimen can be inoculated on liver agar with 1% glucose and 2% glycerine and with the addition of safranine (1:250,000) and malachite green (1:250,000), whereupon the brucella colonies stain bright red, dark red or ruby. Staining develops after 20 - 30 minutes. Differential staining of the colonies which have developed on the liver agar can be achieved by coating the

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SOV/16-60-3-16/37

Nutrient Media Which Accelerate the Growth of Brucella and Help in Detecting Them
Among Concomitant Microflora

surface of the agar with a stain solution consisting of malachite green
(1:5,000) and safranine (1:2,500).

There are: 2 tables and 6 Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Kiyevskiy institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii (Institute of
Epidemiology and Microbiology, Kiyev)

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1959

Card 2/2

MOLCHIN, V.A.

Grinding machine for tree-tapping cutters. Gidroliz.i
lesokhim.prom. 15 no.6:30 '62. (MIRA 15:9)

I. Karel'skiy proyektyny i nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut
lesnoy i derevobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti.
(Grinding machines)

CZECH/34-59-8-7/16

AUTHORS: Molčík, Marian, Engineer and Klesnil, Mirko, Candidate of Technical Sciences, Engineer

TITLE: Application of Electron Microscopy for Following the Kinetics of Phenomena in Areas Chosen in Advance

PERIODICAL: Hutnické listy, 1959, Nr 8, pp 688 - 692

ABSTRACT: The authors describe a method of preparation of two-stage collodion-carbon replicas which are characterised by a high resolution and permit observing the same spot of a specimen under various phases of loading. The method was applied to the study of the development of fatigue in carbon steel and it helped to provide additional knowledge on the early stages of development of coherence failures during alternating stresses. Figure 1 shows a sketch of the test specimen with the spot under consideration marked. The sketch, Figure 2, shows the applied method of producing the primary replica and the sketches, Figure 4, show the processes of preparation of the two-stage replica. Optically obtained and electron-microscopically obtained microphotographs are included, covering the range of 3 000 to 180 000 loading cycles. ✓

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Application of Electron Microscopy for Following the Kinetics of
Phenomena in Areas Chosen in Advance

CZECH/34-59-8-7/16

There are 8 figures and 6 references, of which 2 are
Soviet, 2 Czech, 1 German and 1 English.

ASSOCIATION: Laboratoř pro studium vlastností kovů, ČSAV, Brno
(Laboratory for Studying the Properties of Metals,
Czechoslovak Ac.Sc., Brno)

SUBMITTED: April 29, 1959

✓

Card 2/2

S/137/62/000/005/114/150
A006/A101

AUTHORS: Kratochvil, P., Molčik, M.

TITLE: Investigating the structure of zinc single-crystals with the aid of an electron microscope

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 5, 1962, 91 - 92, abstract 51564 ("Chekhosl. fiz. zh.", 1961, v. B11, no. 7, 540 - 541, English summary)

TEXT: A Tesla BS242 electron microscope was used to study the nucleation and growth of dislocations in etching pits on zinc single-crystals of 99.997% purity. The surface of the single crystal was polished by the Gilman method and etched in a 6.5% nitric acid solution in distilled water during 30 sec. Thus the zones of dislocation emergence became visible. Collodion-carbon replica were taken off an etched area of the single crystal (a layer of 3% collodion solution in amyl acetate was applied on to the specimen and then a 500 Å thick carbon film was sprayed-on, which was shaded with AuPd). The described method was found to assure the possibility of studying dislocations at up to 10^8 cm^{-2} density. There are 9 references.

I. Nikitina

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]
Card 1/1

MOLCHIK, M., inz.

Journal of electromicroscopy. Hit listy 18 no.9:621 S'63.

MOLCIX, Marian, inz.

Metal plating equipment for electron microscopy. Jemna tech opt.
9 no.5:142-144 My '64.

1. Institute of Metal Properties, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Brno.

~~MOLCHIKOVA~~, V. [Molcikova, V.]

Ecology of Neocene ~~Foraminifera~~. Prace ust naft 18:32 '61.

MOLCIKOVA, Vera

Contribution to the ecology of the Low-Tortonian microfauna
of the Danube Valley. Prace Ust naft 21 nos.93/98:111-126 '64.

CICHA, I.; MOLCIKOVA, V.; ZAPLETALOVA, I.

Microbiostratigraphy of the Tertiary in the Nova Vieska-1 key
borehole. Prace Úst naft 22 no.99:32-55 '64.

CSABA, G.; KOROSI, J.; HORVATH, C.; MOLD, K.; ACS, Th.

Effect of heparin-bound alkylating agents and enzyme inhibitors
on neoplastic growth. Neoplasma 11 no.2:137-144 '64

1. Institute of Histology and Embryology, Budapest Medical
University; Research Laboratory of the United Works for
Pharmaceutical and Dietetic Products , Budapest, Hungary.

CSABA, G.; MOLD, K.; KOROSI, J.

On the effect of tumor-inhibiting agents bound to inactivated heparin on tissue cultures. Neoplasma (Bratisl.) 11 no.4:345-351 '64.

1. Histologisches und Embryologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Forschungslaboratorium der Vereinigten Heil- und Nahrungsmittelwerke, Budapest, Ungarn.

MOLDABAYEV, N.M.

Winter operation of hydroelectric power stations. Vest. AN Kazakh.
SSR 17 no.3:68-70 Mr '61. (MIRA 14:3)
(Hydroelectric power stations—Cold weather operation)

MOLDABAYEV, S.

Derivation of a system of differential equations having a
fixed stable partial solution. Izv. AN Kazakh. SSR. Ser.
fiz.-mat. nauk 3 no. 3:85-91 S-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

L 43657-66 EWT(d) IJP(c)

ACC NR: AP6022428

SOURCE CODE: UR/0361/66/000/001/0055/0063

AUTHOR: Moldabayev, S. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: The problem of analytically constructing regulators

SOURCE: AN KazSSR. Izvestiya. Seriya fiziko-matematicheskikh nauk, no. 1, 1966, 55-63

TOPIC TAGS: ordinary differential equation, optimal control, dynamic programming,
CONTINUOUS FUNCTION

ABSTRACT: The analytic construction of the optimal regulator $u^0(x_1, x_2, x_3)$ to minimize
the functional

$$I(x_0, u) = \int_0^{\infty} \left(\sum_{k=1}^3 a_k x_k^2 + cu^2 \right) dt$$

for the system

$$\frac{dx_1}{dt} = x_1,$$

$$\frac{dx_2}{dt} = x_2,$$

$$\frac{dx_3}{dt} = -x_3 - 2\theta x_2 - u,$$

Card 1/2

L 43657-66

ACC NR: AP6022428

is studied. The method used is to construct an optimal control u^* such that

$$u^*(x_1, x_2, x_3) = u^*(x_1, x_2, x_3) \begin{matrix} \text{when} \\ \text{when} \end{matrix} |u^*| < N,$$

$$u^*(x_1, x_2, x_3) = N \quad \text{when } u^* > N,$$

$$u^*(x_1, x_2, x_3) = -N \quad \text{when } u^* < -N.$$

Then u^0 will be an optimal control when and only when this equation holds and there exists a continuous function $v = \min_l (x_0, u)$ satisfying Bellman's equation

$$\frac{dv}{dt} + \sum_{k=1}^n a_k x_k^2 + cu^2 = 0.$$

A study is made of the conditions for the existence of the function v . Orig. art. has: 46 formulas, 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 12/ SUBM DATE: 00/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

L.S.
Cord 2/2

VASIL'KOV, G., kand.veterinarnykh nauk; POLYKOVSKIY, M.D.; KUDRYAVTSEV, A.A.;
MAMADZHANOV, I.; MOLDABAYEV, Zh.; LAVRENT'YEV, M.; KHERUVIMOV, V.P.;
KURANOV, Y.

Throughout the Soviet Union. Veterinariia 37 no.4:91-96 Ap'60
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Uchenyy sekretar' veterinarnoy sekti Vsesoyuznoy akademii
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina (for Vasil'kov).
(VETERINARY RESEARCH) (VETERINARY MEDICINE)
(VETERINARY HYGIENE)

Khrenov

L 47003-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T LJP(c) WW/RM SOURCE CODE: UR/0191/66/000/008/0056/0050
ACC NR: AP6027283 (A)

AUTHOR: Korshak, V. V.; Slonimskiy, G. L.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Gribova, I. A.; Askadskiy, A. A.; Krasnov, A. P.; Chumayevskaya, A. N.; Moldabayeva, M. K. 48
B

ORG: none

TITLE: Effect of fillers on the properties of compositions based on heat-resistant polymers 15

SOURCE: Plasticheskiye massy, no. 8, 1966, 56-58

TOPIC TAGS: filler, polymer physical property, impact strength, hardness

ABSTRACT: The effect of fillers (powdered copper and aluminum, talc, quartz, graphite and boron nitride added in amounts of 20, 40, 60, 80 and 90 wt. %) on the specific impact strength and hardness of compositions based on F-1 polyarylate (prepared from phenolphthalein and isophthalic acid) and FF-40 phenolphthalein-formaldehyde resin was studied. The compositions based on F-1 showed a decrease in impact strength with increasing content of all fillers, probably because the filler particles hinder the development of fibrillar superstructures and make the polymer structure inhomogeneous, thus impairing its properties. The specific impact strength of specimens based on FF-40 was higher for all fillers than that of the original specimens, the metal powders having a greater effect than the mineral fillers. The hardness curves for F-1 showed maxima in the case of the metal powders, quartz, and boron nitride; the existence of

UDC: 678.6.01:536.495]:678.046.2/.3

Card 1/2

L 47008.66

ACC NR: AP6027283

these maxima is explained. Talc did not increase the hardness of F-1 in any amount. The hardness of FF-40 was greater for all fillers than that of F-1 specimens. Orig. art. has 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11, IC/ORIG REF: 002

Card 2/2 vmb

L 01040-67 FWT(m)/EWP(j)/T IJP(c) WW/RM

ACC NR: AP6019546

SOURCE CODE: UR/0190/66/008/006/1109/1112

AUTHOR: Slonimskiy, G. L.; Askadskiy, A. A.; Korshak, V. V.; Vinogradova, S. V.; Gribova, I. A.; Chumayevskaya, A. N.; Krasnov, A. P.; Moldabayeva, M. K.

ORG: Institute of Organoelemental Compounds, AN SSSR (Institut elementoorganicheskikh soedineniy AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of the relaxation properties of filled polyarylates¹⁵

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soedineniya, v. 8, no. 6, 1966, 1109-1112

TOPIC TAGS: solid mechanical property, polymer rheology, polyaryl plastic, synthetic material, POLYARYLATE, FILLER

ABSTRACT: Relaxation properties of commercial F-1¹⁵ polyarylate filled¹⁵ with copper powder (0-80 wt %) were examined in the 140°-260°C temperature range and in the 50-600 kg/cm² load range. The object of the study was to fill the gap in the pertinent literature. The temperature dependence of the relaxation time for F-1 polyarylates with various copper contents is graphed. It was found that in up to 40 wt % copper, the overall activation energy of the relaxation of the copper filled F-1 polyarylate declines (in comparison to the unfilled F-1 polyarylate) with increasing copper content. For the 40-80 wt % copper range, the overall activation energy of relaxation increases with increasing copper content. Changes in the activation energy of relaxation as a

Card 1/2

UDC: 678.01:53+678.674

L 01010-67

ACC NR: AP6019546

function of copper content in F-1 polyarylate are graphed. Orig. art. has: 5 figures,
1 formula.

SUB CODE: 07,11/

SUBM DATE: 09Jun65/

ORIG REF: 007

awm

Card 2/2

MARTAKOV, A.A.; MOLDABAYEVA, R.K.

Activity of invertase in the process of champagnization. Trudy
Inst.mikrobiol.i virus.AN Kazkah.SSR 6:155-165 '62. (MIRA 15:8)
(INVERTASE) (CHAMPAGNE (WINE))

MOLDABAYEVA, T.T. (Moskva)

Effect of vitamin B6 on immunogenesis in experimental animals.
Pat.fiziol. i eksp.terap. 3 no.2:70-71 Mr-Ap '59.

(MIRA 12:6)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F.Gamalei
AMN SSSR.

(VITAMIN B6, eff.

eff. on immunogenesis in rabbits (Rus))

(IMMUNITY

eff. of vitamin B6 on immunogenesis in
rabbits (Rus))

MOLDAKANOV, D., brigadir prokhodchikov.

High speed reserves in shaft mining. Mast.ugl. 2 no.4:18-20 Ap '53.
(MLRA 6:5)

1. Shakhta no.86-87 kombinata Karagandashakhtostroy. (Shaft sinking)

MOLDAKHMETOV, M., aspirant

Corn as a stubble crop. Zemledelie 26 no.12:63-65 D '64. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Kazakhskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut.

DOLEZAL, J.; MOLDAN, B.; ZYKA, J.

Use of metal reducers and amalgams in chemical analysis. II. Redox effect of molybdenum. In German. Coll.Cz.Chem. 24 no.11:3769-3776 N 159. (REAI 9:5)

1. Institut für analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversität, Prag.
(Molybdenum) (Chemistry, Analytic) (Amalgams) (Reduction)

Distr: 4E20

Use of amalgams in chemical analysis. Jan Dolezal,
Bedrich Moldan, and Jaroslav Zýka (Karlova Univ.,
Prague). *Chem. Abstr.* 53, 304-308 (1959). Amalgams of
Zn, Cd, Sn, Pb, and BiO are used for the detn. of Fe, Ti, V,
U, W, Mo, Cr, Sn, Cu, Ni, Re, PO, ClO, BrO,
NO, ClO, S₂O, HSO, Fe(CN). 81 references.
M. Hudlicky

RUBESKA, Ivan, promovany chemik; MOLDAN, Bedrich, promovany chemik

Accuracy in determining lithium by flame photometry. Geol pruzkum
5 no.3:84-85 Mr '63.

1. Ustredni ustav geologicky, Praha.

MOLDAN, Bedrich

On the importance of the socialist work brigade in the chemical
laboratory of the Central Geological Institute. Geol pruzkum 5
no.9:286 S '63.

MOLDAN, Bedrich, promovany chemik

Problems of emission and absorption flame photometry. Geol
pruzkum 5 no.10:309-310 0 '63.

1. Ustredni ustav geologicky, Praha.

RUBESKA, Ivan, promovany chemik, CSc.; MOLDAN, Bedrich, promovany chemik

Problem of disturbing influences in determining magnesium by
atomic absorption spectrophotometry. Study 12 no.6:191-193 Je '64.

1. Central Geologic Institute, Prague.

RUBESKA, Ivan, promovany chemik, kandidat chemickych ved; MOLDAN, Bedrich,
promovany chemik, kandidat chemickych ved

Absorption flame photometry and the prospects of its use.
Geol pruzkum 7 no.3:77-78 Mr '65.

1. Central Geological Institute, Prague.

BUZKOVA, V.; MOLDAN, B.; ZYKA, J.

Mass analytic determination of iodide and bromide through lead (IV) acetate solutions. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.1:28-33 Ja '65.

1. Institut für analytische Chemie, Karlsuniversität und Zentralinstitut für Geologie, Prague. Submitted December 3, 1963.

RUBESKA, I.; MOLDAN, B.

Rubidium and cesium determination in silicates with the aid of
flame photometry. Coll Cz Chem 30 no.5:1731-1735 My '65.

1. Geologisches Zentralinstitut, Prague. Submitted May 11, 1964.

S/269/63/000/003/008/036
A001/A101

AUTHORS: Avaste, O., Moldau, Kh., ^AShifrin, K. S.

TITLE: The spectral distribution of direct and scattered radiation

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Astronomiya, no. 3, 1963, 27, abstract
3.51.221 (In collection: "Issled. po fiz. atmosfery", 3, Tartu,
1962, 23 - 71, English summary)

TEXT: The authors present the results of calculations of spectral distribution of direct solar and scattered radiations at various atmospheric turbidities, taking into account absorption by vapor, carbon dioxide, and ozone. Calculations for the standard radiation model of the atmosphere agree well with average experimental data. An approximate formula is proposed for taking into account the effect of albedo on descending flux of scattered radiation in the case of true absorption. It is shown that the observed extension of atmospheric scattering indicatrix with increasing wavelength follows directly from the model by K. S. Shifrin and I. N. Minin. There are 25 references.

Authors' summary

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 1/1

TOOMING, Kh.G.; MOLDAU, Kh.A.

Tornado in Estonia. Priroda 51 no.6:102 Je '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

1. Institut fiziki i astronomii AN Estonskoy SSR, Tartu.
(Estonia--Torandoes)

L 27110-66

ACC NR: AP6017474

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/162/006/1430/1433

AUTHOR: Shul'gin, I. A.; Moldau, Kh. A.

ORG: Institute of Plant Physiology im. K. A. Timiryazev, AN SSSR (Institut fiziologii rasteniy AN SSSR); Institute of Physics and Astronomy, AN EstSSR (Institut fiziki i astronomii AN EstSSR)

TITLE: Spectral coefficients of brilliance of plant leaves in natural and polarized light

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 162, no. 6, 1965, 1430-1433

TOPIC TAGS: plant physiology, biophysics, light polarization

ABSTRACT: The authors used a spectrogoniograph to measure the spectral coefficients of brilliance of corn leaves in reflected and transmitted light. PF-42 filters were used to obtain polarized light and to determine the degree of polarization of the indicatrices. The nature of light diffusion by the leaves was found to vary with the absorption, degree of polarization, and location of the plane of oscillation of the electrical vector of incident light relative to the leaf surface. Moreover, the polarizing action of the leaf with incidence of nonpolarized light was different from its depolarizing action with incidence of polarized light. It was largely dependent on the region of the spectrum. Polarization was slight in the regions of weak absorption of radiant energy by the leaf;

Card 1/2

L 27110-66

ACC NR: AP6017474

pronounced, in the regions of strong absorption. This paper was presented by Academician A. L. Kursanov on 26 August 1964. Orig. art. has 3 figures. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 20 / SUBM DATE: 24 Aug 64 / ORIG REF: 009

Card 2/2 W

L 2833-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b)

IJP(c)

JD

ACCESSION NR: AT5021776

UR/2613/64/000/028/0061/0079

AUTHORS: Allsalu, M.-L. Yu.; Kurm, V. E.; Moldau, M. E.

TITLE: Conditions for the formation of luminescent SrSb_2O_6 -Mn

SOURCE: AN EstSSR. Institut fiziki i astronomii. Trudy, no. 28, 1964.
Issledovaniya po lyuminesentsii (Research on luminescence), 61-79

TOPIC TAGS: luminescence property, luminescence research, luminescence,
luminescence spectrum, luminescence yield, luminescent crystal, phosphor

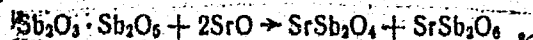
ABSTRACT: The conditions for the formation of luminescent SrSb_2O_6 - Mn were studied. The investigation is a continuation of the work of M.-L. Yu. Allsalu (Izv. AN SSSR, ser. fiz., 23, No. 11, 1360, 1959). The phosphor was obtained by thoroughly mixing SrCO_3 with either $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_5 \cdot 0.6\text{H}_2\text{O}$, Sb_2O_4 , or Sb_2O_3 in an 0.05% aqueous solution of MnSO_4 and subsequent heating of the resulting mixture to 1100°C. The reaction was carried out at three different ambient conditions; in air, in CO_2 and in air free of CO_2 . The experimental results are shown graphically in Fig. 1 on the Enclosure. The nature of the products formed, their luminescent properties, and the rate of reaction were also studied as a function of the

Card 1/3

L 2833-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5021776

temperature, period of annealing, and the ratio of reactants. The experimental results are presented in tables and graphs. A reaction mechanism for the formation of SrSb_2O_6 is proposed



It is concluded that best results are obtained by heating an equimolar mixture of SrCO_3 and Sb_2O_5 for a period of one hour at 1100°C. By following the procedure of R. Bernard, (Dissertation, Lyon, 1956, p. 9) crystals of SrSb_2O_6 - Mn were obtained directly from the gaseous phase. The authors thank A. V. Moskvina for his helpful advice. Orig. art. has: 4 tables, 8 graphs, and 7 equations.

ASSOCIATION: Institut fiziki i astronomii, AN EstSSR (Institute of Physics and Astronomy, AN EstSSR)

SUBMITTED: 15Dec63

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: SS, OP

NO REF SOV: 003

OTHER: 006

Card 2/3

L 2833-66

ACCESSION NR: AT5021776

ENCLOSURE: 01

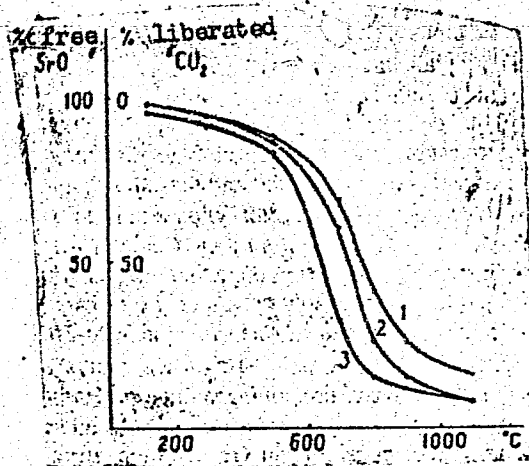


Fig. 1. Reaction path for a 1-hour heating of the system $\text{SrCO}_3 \cdot \text{Sb}_2\text{O}_5$:
1- in an atmosphere of CO_2 , 2- in air, 3- in air free of CO_2

BVK
Card 3/3

KOVACH, A. [Koves, A.]; MOLDOVAN, I. [Moldavan, I.]

Retezat State Preserve. Bot. zhur. 49 no.9:1377-1380 S '64.
(MIRA 17:12)

1. Universitet im. Babosha-Boyai, g. Klush, Rumynakaya Narodnaya
Respublika.

81141

5.3830

S/064/60/000/03/14/022
B010/B008

AUTHOR: Moldavan, Yu.

TITLE: The Use of Graphite in Chemical Engineering

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 3, pp. 251-254

TEXT: The application of graphite in chemical engineering is discussed, and methods elaborated in Roumania for the production of synthetic resin - graphite mixtures are described. The first of the mixtures described consists of graphite and a phenol-formaldehyde resin produced in Roumania, the graphite being mixed with the liquid synthetic resin. This product is called "Graphen". Absorbers (Fig.), coolers, pumps, etc. were made from "Graphen" at the zavod "Antikorrozivul" ("Antikorrozivul" Plant) in Bucharest. Further experiments were conducted by mixing furfural-phenol resin with graphite, various pretreatments of the graphite being investigated. The material obtained by mixing furfural-phenol resin and graphite pretreated with sulfuric acid is called "Graphal-2", whilst a graphite pretreated with acid salts and mixed with phenol-formaldehyde resin is called "Graphal-1". Some experiments were also conducted by

Card 1/2

The Use of Graphite in Chemical
Engineering

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S/064/60/000/03/14/022
B010/B008

soaking graphite with epoxy resins. Since the materials obtained are not stable above 200°C, a method for the manufacture of a suitable product was elaborated, which was called "Graphinert". The liquid resin is carefully mixed with the powdered graphite, then dried, and the material is converted into the resole form, ground under addition of stearic acid, and pressed. The pressing can be done in two stages in order to increase the corrosion resistance of the material. It is mentioned among various applications of "Graphinert" that it is intended for the manufacture of pumps, special valves, etc. by the Institute of the author and at the "Antikorrozivul" Plant. There are 1 figure and 2 non-Soviet references. ✓

ASSOCIATION: Institut po proyektirovaniyu predpriyatiy khimicheskoy
promyshlennosti RNR (Planning Institute for the Establish-
ments of the Chemical Industry of the Roumanian
People's Republic)

Card 2/2

MOLDAVANOVA, A.I.

Recent studies on rain-water runoff and problems concerning their
practical application. Trudy OGMI no.15:235-236 '58.
(MIRA 12:7)

(Runoff)

MOLDAVANOV, V.L.; ZIMEL'S, L.Sh.

In regard to the term "equipment ground." Prom. energ. 16 no.8:
51-52 Ag '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Kremenchugskiy avtomobil'nyy zavod (for Moldavanov). 2.
Ternopol'skiy oblproyekt (for Zimel's).
(Electric engineering--Terminology)

MOLDAVANOVA, M.

USSR/Physics

Card 1/1 Pub. 22 - 13/45

Authors : Moldavanova, Maria

Title : Effect of the oxidation temperature on the electric conductivity of the
 cuprous oxide - cuprum system

Periodical : Dok. AN SSSR 103/2, 223-225, Jul 11, 1955

Abstract : A study of the effect of the cuprum oxidation temperature on the electric
 properties of the cuprous oxide - cuprum system used in photo-cells and
 rectifiers is described. Five references: 1 Germ., 1 USSR and 3 French
 (1932-1947). Graphs; table.

Institution : Sophia State University, Bulgaria

Presented by : Academician A. F. Loffe, March 21, 1955

BULGARIA/Pharmacology - Toxicology - Tranquilizers.

V

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 4, 1959, 18550

Author : Yonchev, V., Tashev, T., Moldavanska, P.

Inst : -

Title : The Therapeutic Action and Complications in Treatment
of the Mentally Ill with Largactyl

Orig Pub : Sovrem. meditsina, 1958, 9, No 5, 28-36

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 18 -

IVANOV, A.M.; USTRITSKIY, V.I.; MOLDAVANTSEV, Yu. Ye.

Geology of the Arctic Urals and of the Fay-Khoy Range. Trudy Nauch.-
issl. geol. Arkt. 81:58-96 '57. (MIRA 11:5)
(Ural Mountain region--Geology)

PERFIL'YEV, A.S.; MOLDAVANTSEV, Yu.Ye.

Example of noncorrespondence between metamorphism and stratigraphy
(Polar Urals). Dokl.AN SSSR 132 no.6:1395-1398 Je '60.
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Geologicheskii institut Akademii nauk SSSR. Predstavleno
akademikom A.L.Yanshinym.

(Kharbey Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

(Khanmey Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

(Metamorphism (Geology))

MOLDAVANTSEV, Yu.Ye.; PERFIL'YEV, A.S.

Evidence of metamorphism with relation to the deep fault in the
Polar Urals. Izv.AN SSSR.Ser.geol. 27 no.4:50-55 Ap '62.
(MIRA 15:4)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy geologicheskii institut
(VSEGEI), Leningrad i Geologicheskii institut AN SSSR, Moskva.
(Ural Mountain region--Metamorphism)
(Ural Mountain region--Faults (Geology))

KARACHENTSEV, S.G.; MOLDAVANTSEV, Yu.Ye.; PERFIL'YEV, A.S.

New data on the stratigraphy of metamorphic formations of the axial
band in the Arctic Ural Mountains. *Byul. MOIP. Otd. geol.* 39 no.1:
49-56 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 18:4)

MOLDAVER, A.I.

Ob odnom sluchaye obshch anamorfozy. M.-L., Nomogr. sb. (1935), 47-76.
Unikursal'nyye krivyye i ikh primeneniye v homografii. M., uchen. zap. un-ta, 28 (1939)
75-106.

SO: Mathematics in the USSR, 1917-1947
edited by Kurosh, A.G.,
Markushevich, A.I.,
Rashevskiy, P.K.
Moscow-Leningrad, 1948

MOLDAVER, A.I.

112-2-3277

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 2, p. 109 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Moldaver, A.I.

TITLE: Composite Double-Layer Windings of Three Phase Machines with two different size Coils (Slozhnyye dvukhsloynnye obmotki trekhfaznykh mashin s katushkami dvukh razmerov)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rats. predlozh. M-vo elektrotekhn. prom-sti SSSR, 1956, Nr 7 (65), pp. 4-7

ABSTRACT: The conditions necessary for fabricating a symmetrical, 2-layer, 3-phase winding with coils having a different number of turns are given. This considerably broadens the possibility of designing such types of winding as are described in the literature. The procedure of connecting up is given and examples for different numbers of grooves and poles are presented. B.K.K.

Card 1/1

MOLDAVER, A.I.

112-2-3276

Translation from: Referativnyy Zhurnal, Elektrotehnika, 1957, Nr 2, p. 109 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Moldaver, A.I.

TITLE: Determining the Dimensions of Rectangular Cross Section Coils which are to be Set into Oval Slots having Parallel Side Walls
(Opredeleniye razmerov katushek s pryamougol'nym poperechnym secheniyem pri ikh ukladke v oval'nyye pazy s parallel'nymi bokovymi stenkami)

PERIODICAL: Sb. rats. predlozh. M-vo elektrotekh. prom-sti SSSR, 1956, Nr 7 (65), pp. 7-8

ABSTRACT: Replacing the "pulled coil" windings in the stators of large, early model electric machinery by split coils when the slots are of oval form and the split coil is of rectangular cross section, is attendant with difficulties in computing the volume of the coil to be set in the slot. The author has derived formulae which express the relation between the coil cross section ($b \times h$) and slot dimensions which will ensure maximum slot filling. For given slot dimensions, the maximum height of the coil h_M can be expressed by the formula:

Card 1/2

112-2-3276

Determining the Dimensions of Rectangular Cross Section Coils which are to be Set into Oval Slots having Parallel Side Walls (cont)

$$h_M \approx 2r + \frac{3}{4}(H - B) + \frac{1}{4}\sqrt{(H - B)^2 + 8(B - 2r - 2\Delta)^2}$$

where r is the radius of the curvature of the coil corners; Δ is the factory tolerance when setting the coil in place; B x H are the dimensions of the slot clearance ; R = B/2. B.K.K.

Card 2/2

MOLDAVER, A.I., inzhener.

Practical method for calculating magnetic potential in
the teeth of electric machinery. Vest.elektroprom. 27 no.
3:49-52 '56. (MLRA 9:12)

1. Byuro kontrolya elektricheskikh mashin Vsesoyuznogo
elektricheskogo tresta.
(Electric machinery)

MOLDAVER, A.I.

ASKINAZI, A.I., inzhener; LIPSKEROVA, S.I.; MOLDAVER, A.I.

Calculating additional commutator losses in armature windings of
commutator motors. Vest.elektroprom. 28 no.2:69-72 F '57.

(MIRA 10:3)

1. Byuro kontrolya elektricheskikh mashin Vsesoyuznogo elektroenerge-
ticheskogo tresta. (Electric motors)

AUTHOR: Moldaver, A. I. (Engineer)

SOV/110-58-9-12/20

TITLE: The Formation of Two-layer Lap-winding Circuits having
Coils of Unequal Turns (Sostavleniye skhem petlevykh
dvukhsloynykh obmotok s neravnovitkovymi katushkami)

PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1958, Nr 9, pp50-52 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: In order to design a three-phase machine with the best characteristics for operation at different voltages or speeds, it is often necessary to use a two-layer winding having coils of unequal turns. Little work has been published on this question. The present article describes the design procedure in such a case, when a three-phase two-layer winding has coils of two sizes in which those with unequal turns are symmetrically distributed between phases and between parallel paths of each phase, making the best possible use of the slots. Most of the slots contain one side of a large coil and one side of a small coil, the two sides having a different number of turns.

Card 1/2

Formulae are derived for the winding conditions in this

SOV/110-58-9-12/20
The Formation of Two-layer Lap-winding Circuits having Coils of Unequal Turns

case. It is shown that for given initial conditions different sequences of large and small coils are not equivalent; the way of deriving the best and simplest winding design is then explained.

There are 3 Soviet references.

SUBMITTED: February 5, 1958

1. Electrical equipment--Design
2. Electrical equipment--Circuits
3. Mathematics--Applications

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Moldaver, A.I., Engineer SOV/110-59-2-16/21
TITLE: The Formulation of Three-Phase Two-layer Wave Winding
Circuits (Sostavleniye skhem trekhfaznykh dvukhsloynykh
volnovykh obmotok)
PERIODICAL: Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1959, Nr 2, pp 67-72 (USSR)
ABSTRACT: There have been a number of articles on methods of
formulating three-phase two-layer wave winding circuits.
These methods are based either on the vector diagram of
the coil e.m.f's or on the determination of the sequence
and dimensions of phase groups, or in various other ways,
in all of which the winding table is of subsidiary
importance. However, this article shows that the winding
table, particularly in the form proposed by Ipatov (see
Vestnik Elektropromyshlennosti, 1952, Nr 9) can both
serve as a basis for a very simple method of formulating
a series of variants of winding circuits and can make
possible evaluation of the electrical and constructional
features of these variants. A discussion of the general
principles of wave winding design then follows,
including such matters as selection of the number of
slots per pole and per phase, the winding pitch, and so on.

Card 1/2

SOV/110-59-2-16/21

The Formulation of Three-Phase Two-layer Wave Winding Circuits

Different methods of connecting wave groups of a single phase are discussed. The proposed method of drawing up the winding table is then explained. The procedure adopted will be clearly seen from the many examples given. The broken lines of the table serve to divide the different phase groups. The presence of other constructional features is also indicated in the winding tables. The use of the winding tables is best seen from two examples given in the appendix. The appendix gives two examples of the design of wave windings; Tables 1-5 relate to the first example, and 6-10 to the second. There are 10 tables and 5 Soviet and 1 Austrian references

Card 2/2

MOLDAVER, A.I., inzh.

Practically symmetrical two-layer three-phase windings with
coils of two dimensions. Vest. elektrom. 31 no.5:18-20 My
'60. (MIRA 13:8)

(Electric coils)

MOLDAVER, A.I., inzh.

Concerning the permissible increase in the moment of d.c.
machinery with independent excitation and decreasing
temperatures. Vest. elektrom. 31 no.8:66-68 Ag '60.
(MIRA 15:5)

(Electric machinery, Direct current)

MOLDAVER, A.I., inzh.

Calculation of the winding factors of symmetrical windings with
coils having the same pitch. Vest.elektroprom. 33 no.6:67-69
Je '62.

(MIRA 15:7)

(Electric machinery--Windings) (Electric coils)

MOLDAVER, B.L.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.

Synthesis of some β -phenyl-d, l-alanine derivatives. Zhur.ob.khim.
31 no.5:1560-1569 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Laboratoriya khimii Sverdlovskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo
instituta po profilaktike poliomyelita.
(Alanine)

MOLDAVER, B.L.; PUSHKAREVA, Z.V.

Synthesis and properties of some derivatives of β -phenylalanine.
Part 2: Synthesis of β -(p-dimethylaminophenyl)-D,L-alanyl-D,L-
alanine and its N-oxide. Zhur. ob. khim. 31 no. 11:3793-3799
N '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Sverdlovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut po profilaktike
poliomiyelita.

(Alanine)

KHALETSKIY, A.M.; MOLDAVER, B.L.

Pyrazolidine-3,5-diones; syntheses and pharmacological significance.
Usp.khim. 32 no.10:1201-1232 O '63. (MIRA 16:12)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.

KHALETSKIY, A.M.; MOLDAVER, B.L.

Chemistry of pyrazolidine. Part 6: Sulfonation of 3,5-dihydroxypyrazolidines. Zhur.ob.khim. 34 no.1:216-224 Ja '64. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Leningradskiy khimiko-farmatsevticheskiy institut.